

with the bearing of Marshal Joffre before and during the battle of the Marne, and this contributes no little to confidence in his battle plans.

The Official Statements.
To-day's official statements on the fighting follow:
GERMAN (NIGHT).—On the southern bank of the Oise the continuation of our attack brought fresh successes. Pierremont and Folembray have been taken.

GERMAN (DAY).—On the battle front violent artillery duels developed in the afternoon, followed by strong British and French attacks on the Aisne and the Marne. The German forces in their masses, collapsed north of Beaumont-Hamel and before our bridgehead positions on Albert.

South of Villers-Bretonneux an action by enemy storming troops which had assembled did not develop on account of our fire.

French divisions which had been brought up from other fronts stormed in vain on the western bank of the Aisne, between Castel and Mailly, east of Thory, near Cantigny, and five times near Meuseux.

With the heaviest losses their attacks broke down many times after desperate hand to hand fighting.

The troops of the army of Gen. Boehn attacked yesterday morning enemy positions on the southern bank of the Oise near Amigny. While some of them forced a passage over the broad and very marshy Oise sector and took by storm the suburbs of Chauny, other troops in an attack from the east took strong enemy positions near Amigny and in the north-eastern portion of Coucy Wood. They reached the line of Héhancourt, Autreville and the northern border of Barleux.

As a result of the overpowering fire of our artillery and mine throwers, the French suffered very sanguinary losses. To the present over 1,400 prisoners have been brought in.

By way of reprisal for the continuous bombardment of our dugouts in Laon the bombardment of Rheims was continued.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse a reconnoitering thrust near Beaumont failed against enemy positions and machine guns.

In aerial battles eighteen enemy airplanes were shot down yesterday.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—Our artillery checked attempts of the enemy to attack in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and took under its fire troop concentrations at various points on the front north of Montdidier.

On the right bank of the Meuse a strong German attack northeast of Hill 244 was repulsed after a spirited engagement, the enemy suffering serious losses and left in our hands about twenty prisoners, three of them officers.

Battles against our small posts in the Argonne and in the sector of Vaux-la-Palmeaux brought no result.

On April 7 seven German airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down by our pilots. Our bombers dropped 5,000 kilos of projectiles on enemy positions and cantonnements.

FRENCH (DAY).—Last evening the French repulsed a German attack in the region of Griveaux.

In the course of the night the artillery of both sides displayed great activity between Montdidier and Soisson.

West of Noyon a German detachment which had succeeded in gaining a foothold in the forested French trenches was immediately ejected by a counter attack.

On the Oise front the Germans renewed their assaults in the region of Chauny and Barleux.

A German attempt to raid the French lines north of the Chemin des Dames was unsuccessful.

Rheims was violently bombarded in the course of the night.

BRITISH (NIGHT).—Successful minor operations undertaken by us last morning saw the capture of a sharp local fighting. The enemy counter attacked strongly in an attempt to regain his former positions and suffered heavy losses. The number of German prisoners taken has increased to over 140. Several machine guns also were captured.

The enemy made two attempts this morning to deliver attacks against our position at Huquoy, but in each case his troops were stopped and dispersed by our artillery fire.

On the rest of the battle front the day passed more quietly.

BRITISH (DAY).—Counter attacks carried out by us yesterday succeeded in fully reestablishing our former positions in Aveluy Wood and resulted in the capture of over 120 prisoners and several machine guns.

Later in the day the enemy again attacked our positions opposite Albert, but was repulsed, and another attack attempted early in the night south of Héhancourt was completely broken up by our artillery fire.

By a successful minor operation carried out by us early this morning south of the River Somme we improved our position and captured forty prisoners.

BIG PUSH EXPECTED.
German Position Unfavorable for Artillery Movement.

LONDON, April 7.—Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters in France, telegraphing Sunday, says there are signs that the enemy is about to thrust again on a big scale. The fighting north of the Somme during the last few days, says the correspondent, apparently all has been directed by the enemy at effecting an improvement of his positions and possibly to secure a better "jumping off" place.

Between Meudun and Baucourt, says the correspondent, the ground the Germans occupy is very unfavorable to artillery movement should a big push develop, and only by a most vigorous could a great concentrated attack upon Amiens be carried out.

NAMED "LIGHTNING DIVISION."
Gen. Dean's Troops Adopt Suggestion of New York Artist.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
CAMP DIX, WHITEHOUSE, N. J., April 7.—Out of the contest over the selection of a nickname for Gen. Dean's troops the "Lightning Division" burst forth victorious. The choice had the approval of division officers, it is formally announced today. The nickname was chosen from among 300 and was suggested by Patrick William Hicks, Jr., of Brooklyn, formerly an artist on a New York newspaper and now on French and Camp 450, the camp newspaper.

An investigation probably will be ordered by military authorities into the death of Private Cecil Tiffany of Plimington. It is said a farewell "beer party" given by his friends caused his illness and death.

SOCIALISTS RAKE KAISER.
Chicago Meeting Opens With Singing of "Marseillaise."

Chicago, April 7.—Under the folds of an American flag, a Socialist meeting in Chicago today opened with the singing of the "Marseillaise." Scores of secret service men were present but did not interfere with the speakers, who confined their remarks to denunciation of the Kaiser, condemnation of the recent lynching in Collinsville and opposition to alleged Government censorship.

Victor Berger of Wisconsin, who was to have addressed the meeting, did not appear. More than 200 Socialists attended, but none of the I. W. W. members now on trial before Judge Landis, who announced Saturday that they would attend, appeared.

WEST RIDING MEN'S HEROISM IS TOLD

English Troops Fought Germans Seven Days Without Any Rest.

MANY DEEDS OF VALOR

Ordered to Fall Back After Beating Germans—Obeyed Reluctantly.

By PERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the British Press.

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BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 6 (delayed).—In the swirl of excitement of the last fortnight, since the great battle began, there have been a thousand things to tell about the fighting which the pressure of time and inadequate telegraph facilities have made it impossible to tell. I have made only a brief reference to the West Riding men, who have done so well in other battles of this war. When they went to take their place in the line it was with the hand playing.

For the first day and a half they held the line at Achelle-le-Fort against continuous attack; then they fell back to Huquoy, where they dug in on a line running in front of Ponsuist. During March 26 they beat off five separate attacks delivered by the First Guard Reserve of the German army, who had explicit orders to take Huquoy at all costs.

The costs were heavy but they did not take the position. When the order came to fall back the West Riding troops received it with regret and fell back reluctantly before the enemy whom they had beaten and were expected to go on beating as long as might be required.

Then came the hard fighting of Hebuterne and Nightingale Wood, where on one occasion a platoon was cut off and surrounded by the Germans. When we retook and got back the position every man was found to have died fighting.

All did magnificently.

Throughout the 25th and 26th our men were subjected to continuous pressure and occasional attacks in force. They were too tired for anything but fighting but still were cheerful. It was not until the 31st, after seven days of unceasing work, that they had something like a quiet day. There is no need and it would be unjust to say that any one battalion did better than another. They were all West Riding troops and all did magnificently. If one hears special praise of the Division of Wellington's West Riding Regiment of West Yorkshire or of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, it means only that these regiments had an opportunity which the others did not get.

One young machine gun officer when he found himself in a tight corner told his men to scatter and get home while he himself fought the enemy off with the gun, gradually backing away himself. There are any number of other officers and men who did as gallant things which never will be told.

Several times I have spoken of the Highlanders of the Fifty-first Division, who were astride of the Arras-Cambray road and held the key to the battle.

The Highlanders were already behind them at Louviers Wood and close to the headquarters of the Black Watch before the latter knew that the enemy was in the line. The bombardment had been terrific on all sides and the enemy came in swarms. The trenches were wiped out. A dramatic tale of a fight came back from an artillery officer in an advanced observation post, who at a telephone kept reporting the progress of the struggle.

Telephones About Bombing.

"The Germans are around us in masses. The Germans are in my trench. The Germans are bombing my post." This was the last message.

An infantry officer similarly was able to go on telephoning for half an hour after the attack began, for the German tanks had begun to roll over the line.

A defensive flank was made along a communication trench of the order of the village of Poignies. Officers and men say that never was there such a killing of Germans as went on there while waves of masses of the Kaiser's troops flowed past. One machine gun officer alone used forty belts of ammunition, firing into the enemy swarms.

Constantly threatened on the flanks, the Highlanders fell back, fighting fiercely, to Poignies, Moreuil, Vaux and Vraucourt. I have mentioned the terrible losses which the Germans suffered, according to the statements of prisoners, in the fighting at Bruyeres. In this division, that caused them, but the Gordons, the Camerons, the Seaforths, the Argylls, the Black Watch—all did as well as ever they have done.

But the Germans continued to trickle around the tanks, down into and through Les Bouffes, in the Morval area, and by Courcellette and the fighting never ceased until at the end of the six days the division held the line from Collin-camps to Auchonvillers. A story is current that the Germans sent over small balloons with the message, "Good, old Fifty-first, sticking it out yet, Cherie? I have not seen the message and so do not vouch for it, but assuredly the Fifty-first did stick it out and did keep cheering through an almost incredible trial.

TURKS ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.
They Cross Russian Frontier in Direction of Batum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, April 7.—Turkish troops are advancing over a wide front in the Caucasus, says an official statement issued by the Turkish War Office, virtually all of Turkish Armenia having been cleared of the Russians.

After violent fighting, the announcement says, the Turks occupied Ardahan and positions west of Sarikamish, Russian towns in Transcaucasia, and they crossed the ancient Russo-Turkish frontier in the direction of Batum on the Black Sea.

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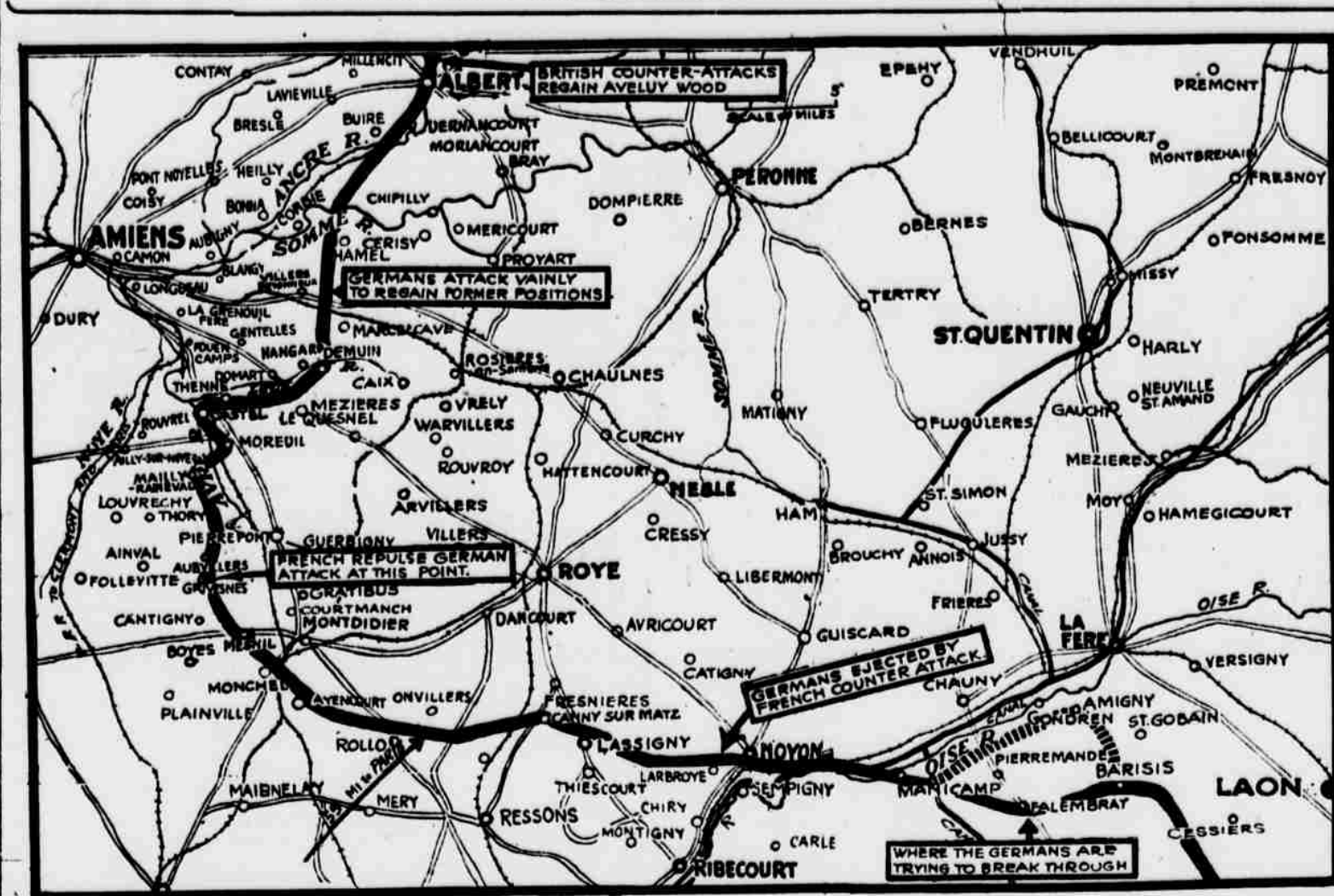
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Where the Germans Are Making Progress in Their Direct Drive for Paris.



In their new offensive south of the Oise the Germans took yesterday the villages of Pierremont and Folembray, about five miles south of their position on Saturday night at Amigny, to the southwest of La Fere, and may be said to be that much nearer Paris, as if they could break through here they would have an easy and almost direct road to the French capital down the valley of the Oise.

The new German position is just west of the Forest of Gobain, the location of the long range gun with which Paris is being shelled daily.

Just west of Noyon the French by a sharp counter attack won back the position taken from them Saturday. At Griveaux, near the tip of the Montdidier salient, a rather powerful attack was delivered by the Germans and repulsed by the French.

On the British front there was no important operation Sunday. Aveluy Wood was recovered by Gen. Haig's men in a counter attack; it had been captured by the Germans the previous day.

Pershing and Major-Gen. March reflect this confidence without divulging why. Their reasons are presumably linked with prospective moves along which the public may not be informed in advance.

It is explained here that the arrival of American troops on the Picardy plains has far more military significance than appears on the surface. The outcome of the present fighting depends to a large extent on the matter of reserve forces which either side can throw into the fray.

In these circumstances, 100,000 American troops, while not a large number of fighting men in itself, looms large and all important at a time when the rival forces engaged are more or less evenly balanced. Besides the number of troops which the present participation of the United States will release for immediate service is admittedly nearer 500,000 than 100,000.

Of particular importance in the opinion of General Staff officers may be the fact that the German High Command did not calculate on America's jumping into the thick of the fight at this time. Official reports received at the War Department have made it clear that Germany had made her drive now in order to exert maximum military pressure while her enemies were at their low ebb and presumably before aid could be rendered.

Germany will now find that the American aid which she believed must arrive too late will be on the spot to reckon with, and will be increasing to such an extent that Hindenburg's plan for reaping a military harvest this spring and summer will have to be revised.

ASIA IS WARNED OF KAISER'S DESIGNS
Lloyd George Tells India's Viceroy of Menace's Spread.

LONDON, April 7.—In a telegram to the Viceroy of India, appealing to the Government and the people to redouble their efforts to resist the intention, now transparently clear, of the rulers of Germany to establish tyranny over Asia, as well as Europe, David Lloyd-George, the British Prime Minister, says:

"Thanks to the heroic efforts of the British army, assisted by the Allies, the enemy's attempt in the west is being checked. But if we are to prevent the menace spreading to the east and gradually engulfing the world, every loyal citizen of freedom and of law must play his part."

The German offensive has not spent itself and owing to the determination displayed by the enemy to gain what sort of a success at no matter what cost the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come. However, the general strategic and tactical position of the allies is becoming more favorable.

"Allied aircraft has been principally active throughout the week not only in maintaining superiority in the air and keeping the skies clear of hostile craft, but more especially in bombing enemy divisions."

AERO MAIL SERVICE BY MAY 15
Start Probably Will Be Made Earlier, Postal Officials Say.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—With the selection of the landing fields for the New York-Philadelphia-Washington aero mail service, the Post Office Department announced to-night that the service would start not later than May 15, and probably earlier.

POLISH SOLDIERS INTERNED.
Legions Dissolved on Ground of Treason and Sent to Hungary.

LONDON, April 7.—Several Polish legions have been dissolved by the Teuton military authorities on account of wholesale treason in the ranks, according to advices received at Copenhagen from Poland and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Polish soldiers, it is added, have been interned in the interior of Hungary.

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AGAINST an enemy who has neither respect for human liberty nor reverence for God, who makes war on defenceless mothers and butchers little children for a German holiday, who strikes down the aged and the infirm, the maimed and the sick, who makes a shambles of sleep and a slaughterhouse of prayer, who tramples under-foot the right of nations to live and exalts the harvest of the sword, who plunders in the name of defence and kills in the name of the Divinity, who blasphemes of victory one hour and whines like a cur for peace the next, who dispenses iron crosses for murder on the field of ten million crucifixions and chants a requiem of hate over Freedom's dead—against such an enemy there can be only two alternatives—either we must lay down The Price of Victory or We Must Lay Down Our Arms!

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U. S. TRUCK TRAINS AIDING IN PICARDY

American Aviation Section Also Rendering Good Service Against Foe.

ALLIES NOW STRONGER

War Department Review Says Situation Is Still Uncertain, but Line Is Firm.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—American troops of the aviation and transport services have been taking an active part in the battle in Picardy, according to announcement made to-night in the War Department's official review of the military operations for the week ending April 6. Details are not given.

The review, after explaining that the Germans expected to break through and overwhelm the British before reserves could be rushed to the scene, characterizes the situation as likely to remain uncertain for some time, but states that the general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favorable.

The effect of Gen. Foch's leadership is described as already apparent. The review in part follows:

"At the opening of the third week of the German offensive, we find that the enemy is still far short of attaining his principal objectives. It now is evident that the German high command contemplated overwhelming the British at the outset, between the Oise and the Senne, and driving a wedge into the Franco-British forces."

Falls of Main Objective.
"The enemy fully expected to achieve a decision in the field in the course of one great battle. The success of this plan depended on being able to obtain a break through of the British front and advance so rapidly that neither the French nor the British reserves could come up in time to close up the breach in the line and restore the order of battle."

"Evidence of prisoners tends to confirm that the enemy hoped to gain the line of the Somme by the evening of the first day of the offensive. As a matter of fact it took the Germans ten days to cover the ground they expected to overrun within forty-eight hours. The stubbornness of British resistance and the severe casualties inflicted by them compelled the Germans to draw more heavily than they had anticipated on their own reserves."

"The German high command is now throwing fresh forces into battle in an effort to secure some of its more limited objectives."

Morale of Allies Is High.
"Under the leadership of Gen. Foch the allied military machine is functioning with precise smoothness, insuring greatest economy, harmony and efficiency in the use of all of the forces now united in stemming the German assault. The morale of the allied troops remains high."

"The German offensive has not spent itself and owing to the determination displayed by the enemy to gain what sort of a success at no matter what cost the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come. However, the general strategic and tactical position of the allies is becoming more favorable."

"Allied aircraft has been principally active throughout the week not only in maintaining superiority in the air and keeping the skies clear of hostile craft, but more especially in bombing enemy divisions."

DIVISION HIKES 22 MILES.
Kuhn's Soldiers Sing Nearly All Way to Camp.

CAMP MEADE, April 7.—The 12th division of Gen. Kuhn's army marched back to camp to-day from Baltimore, covering the twenty-two miles in the day's hike. Only a few of the men, less than 12,000 men dropped out on the long tramp.

The start was made at daylight from the Baltimore park, where the troops camped last night after the parade and review by the President. At noon the boys rested an hour for lunch. They then resumed the march to Camp Meade.

"No further information has been received of the enemy. Other troops have arrived to relieve this command for the defence of the city. This command will march to Camp Meade."

And the command did it. It marched every inch of the way and it lived in "Kuhn's singing army," the last single nearly all the way.

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